

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

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JANUARY CIRCULATION.

W. H. Carr, Business Manager of THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of January, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies	Costs
1.....	70,300	75,490
2.....	73,850	76,190
3.....	74,340	76,950
4.....	76,070	78,340
5.....	74,940	82,330
6.....	77,300	76,040
7 Sunday	80,980	76,990
8.....	74,340	76,700
9.....	74,770	76,590
10.....	75,850	77,970
11.....	75,230	79,670
12.....	73,740	73,330
13.....	77,855	78,000
14 Sunday	82,900	76,830
15.....	75,660	79,660
16.....	73,750	—
Total for the month.....	2,385,625	—
Less all costs spent in printing, left over or filed.....	67,625	—
Net number distributed.....	2,340,952	—
Average daily distribution.....	75,514	—

And said W. H. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or carried unused during the month of January was 5,12 per cent.

W. H. CARR.

Swear to and subscribe before me this

1st day of January, 1899.

J. P. FARISH.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.

Term expires April 26, 1899.

ALL COMMEND.

The judgments which a number of St. Louis ministers passed on one issue of THE REPUBLIC should supply the Rev. Mr. Sheldon, who is to edit a paper for one week "as Christ would have edited it," with valuable hints.

The ministers to a man approved the tone and the method of the paper, and only one or two took exception to the amount of space given certain matters and to the method of handling particular items.

These opinions were rendered by men who think, men of culture and attainments, men equipped to criticize a semi-literary work and men who are not loath to voice adverse criticism when a moral principle is in question. Their approval means much.

A CAUSE THAT APPEALS.

The interviews with representative St. Louisans concerning the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, printed in THE REPUBLIC of Tuesday, embody the consensus of opinion in St. Louis regarding the work and influence of that organization. Whenever the objects and methods of that great civilization are known the same opinion is entertained—that it has a distinct educational, cultivating agency which makes better citizens and stronger, wiser, better healthful and happier men.

An institution to which such appeals are made should have no trouble in securing the financial as well as moral support of the community which it helps. The association now is raising a fund to complete the great structure on Grand and Franklin avenues where it has made its home. Only \$16,000 more is needed to complete the permanent fund which will put the institution solidly on its feet. The wealthy men of St. Louis can find few more attractive methods of working great good with a comparatively small gift.

STEAD'S AWESOME DREAM.

Editor Stead of the Review of Reviews has probably allowed a riotous imagination to run away with him when he intimates that it is President Kruger's plan to put the Boer women in the field as combatants.

It is likely, of course, that these women of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State are skilled in the use of the rifle, accustomed to a rough life in the open and possessed of a physical hardiness not common to their sex. The wives and daughters of a pioneer race necessarily develop a strain of masculinity under the stress of hard conditions of existence. The Boer women may be both plucky and strong enough for wartime service, and they would not, by any means, be the first Amazons to oppose rule man on the neutered fields.

But Amazons legions are restricted in these tender days to certain savage peoples who do not rate women as being too pure and good to serve as human nature's deadly gunpowder food, so to speak. The Dutch of South Africa are not one of these peoples. By all accounts they are a sturdy and God-fearing race, incapable, let us hope, of indulgence in so barbarous a custom. And, besides, would even the Indomitable Croesus, or Joubert himself, undertake the awesome task of disciplining women to obey orders without even a shift in the way of back talk?

Editor Stead has evolved a suggestion that reflected considerable credit upon his pictorial powers as a dreamer and hitherto unsuspected humorist, but a skeptical world will refuse to tremble at the possibility which he so gravely points out. The civilized Powers must resign from an American Cabinet. The issue is sternly simple.

would be in behalf of the British who have as yet done nothing to justify the awful exaction of blood sacrifice under the subtlety hands of the new Woman.

GOVERN WITHOUT CONSENT.

Just how far the administration limitations are prepared to go in carrying their policy of foreign conquest and colonial domination to its logical conclusion in the establishment of new American methods of government has now been definitely indicated in the discussion of the Puerto Rican right bill in the National House of Representatives.

Congressman Payne of New York, the floor leader of the Republican majority, believes that the Russian Government is preparing to occupy Herat, regardless of repeated British warnings that such action will precipitate war with England. The sole explanation of these alarming developments is that Russia has reached the determination to force the inevitable crisis in India now while Great Britain is so embarrassed by the unexpected magnitude of the war in South Africa that her Indian frontiers are unguarded and her allies Germany and Persia are remote from the scene.

Under these ominous conditions the developments of the near future will doubtless be awaited with the most intense solicitude on the part of the British Government. Both Russia and England have always frankly admitted that an Anglo-Russian war of supremacy in India is bound to come at some time. It is reasonable to suppose that it shall be precipitated by the government which sees a sudden advantage too great to be ignored. It may be that this opportunity is now perceived by Russia.

ONLY ONE SIDE.

There is great significance in the debate and the vote on the Puerto Rican tariff bill. This vote will determine, so far as it is in the power of the United States House of Representatives to determine it, the policy which the United States shall take toward their island possessions.

There is but one side to the question, either in justice or in law. The law, the highest in the land, plainly says: All duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States. There can be no reasonable question as to what the term "united states" means. It includes Puerto Rico as plainly as it includes Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

The equity of the question is as plain as is the law. Puerto Rico became a part of the United States with the tacit understanding that she would have the privileges and immunities which other parts of the United States enjoy. To refuse her these privileges after she has done her part would be to perpetuate injustice.

The only persons to be benefited by the duty, the only persons who demand the duty with any degree of vigor, are sugar and tobacco growers and manufacturers of the main kind of the United States.

The German Empire offers a picture of the most flagrant violation of the principles of justice and law. According to the latest report of the German Foreign Office, Germany has taken up arms against the neutrals in South Africa.

The German Foreign Office condemns the policy of the British Government in Kaffirland and bases its action on the Article 10 of the Hague Convention, and on the fact that Germany has no right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Netherlands.

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